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Cuckfield Rural District Council

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1966

BY

D. M. RICHARDSON

M.R.C.S. (ENG.), L.R.C.P. (LOND.), D.P.H. (ENG.), D.I.H. (ENG.)

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Charles Clarke (Haywards Heath) Ltd.
1967

INDEX

	PAGE
Ambulance Facilities	12
Bathing Pools	7, 32
Births and Birth Rates	3, 9, 10
Clean Air Act, 1956	36
Clinics and Treatment Centres	13-15
Complaints	37
Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957	33
Deaths and Death Rates	3, 9-12
Drainage and Sewerage	28, 30
Dysentery	5
Factories Act	34
Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960	25-28
Food Inspection	25
Food Poisoning	5
Hairdressers' and Barbers' Establishments	35
Home Safety Exhibition	7
Housing	7, 28-32
Hospital Accommodation for Infectious Diseases	12, 21, 22
Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis	3
Improvement Grants	28-31
Infant Mortality	3, 9, 10, 12
Infectious Disease	4, 16, 17
Infective Hepatitis	4
Infestations	34
Influenza Outbreak at a Boys' Boarding School	7
International Certificates of Vaccination against Smallpox and Cholera	4
Laboratory Facilities	12
Mass Radiography Survey	6
Meals on Wheels Service (W.R.V.S.)	7
Medical Examinations	8
Milk Supply	25
Movable Dwellings	32
National Assistance Act, 1948, and National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951	7
National Survey of Air Pollution	36
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	33
Population	9
Poultry Dressing and Packing	27
Public Conveniences	37
Rateable Value	9
Rodent Control	36
Sanitary Circumstances of the District	23
Sanitary Inspections	24
Slum Clearance Programme	32
Smallpox	12
Staff	9
Statistics	9
Tuberculosis	19, 20
Vital Statistics	9, 18
Water Supplies	23, 24

REPORT
OF
THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
OAKLANDS,
HAYWARDS HEATH.

Tel. No. Haywards Heath 50301

August, 1967.

To the: Chairman and Members of the Cuckfield Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report for the year 1966.

The corrected birth rate of 14.76 was again slightly less than that of the previous year. The corrected death rate of 8.58 remained relatively static, giving a natural increase in population of 100.

Due to an increase in the number of deaths in the post-neonatal period the infant mortality rate rose to 10.50 but still remained well within the national average of 19 (1966). As the result of an increase in the still birth rate the perinatal mortality rate rose slightly to 18.59. The perinatal mortality rate for the combined Mid-Sussex districts (a more significant figure from the statistical point of view) showed a sharper increase (23.45) but still remained markedly lower than that recorded for the country as a whole 26.3 (1966). Expressed as a percentage of total live births the illegitimacy rate was 5.67. There were no still births in this group and the infant mortality rate was also nil. There were no maternal deaths during the year.

The percentage of deaths due to cancer of the lung was the highest yet recorded and of the twenty men and three women who died of this disease, eleven were in the age group 55 to 65.

**IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH,
TETANUS AND POLIOMYELITIS**

The following tabulated figures mainly represent "booster" injections given by your Medical Officer of Health to children in the age group 18 to 21 months at the special Immunisation Clinics in Burgess Hill and Haywards Heath, together with those carried out in older children at routine visits to the schools.

In his Annual Report for 1966 the County Medical Officer reported that in November a letter had been received from the Ministry of Health congratulating East Sussex on being one of the nine local health authorities in England and Wales with acceptance rates for vaccination and immunisation well above the national average.

In the most recent returns it would seem that, in England and Wales as a whole, 71 % of children born in 1963, and 65 % of children born in 1964 had been recorded as vaccinated against poliomyelitis by the 31st December, 1965. East Sussex had percentages of 79 % for children born in 1963, and 83 % for children born in 1964.

	C.R.D.C.	C.U.D.C.	B.H.U.D.C.
Diphtheria Immunisation:			
T.A.F.	91	108	73
Diphtheria/Tetanus	149	222	322
Trivax (Triple)	—	137	130
Tetanus	—	7	12
	240	474	537
Others:			
Smallpox	5	35	272
Poliomyelitis (Oral)	33	257	228
Influenza (C.U.D.C. Staff)	—	70	—
	278	836	1,037
CUCKFIELD RURAL DISTRICT			278
CUCKFIELD URBAN DISTRICT			836
BURGESS HILL URBAN DISTRICT			1,037
Total			2,151

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATES OF VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX AND CHOLERA

During the year, 4,605 certificates were authenticated by the Health Department, an increase of 3,051 over the previous year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Two hundred and fifty-one cases of infectious disease were notified during the year and, of the total notifications received, 11 were due to infective hepatitis and 6 to scarlet fever. There were two cases of dysentery and one case of food poisoning.

Infective Hepatitis

Of the 11 cases notified, 8 were either pupils or members of the staff at a Preparatory Boarding School in the Rural District.

During the outbreak which smouldered on throughout the year a total of 30 cases was reported. At no time was there any evidence of dissemination of the infection via the school kitchen and it was, in fact, possible to establish at an early stage (based on known contact between one case and another) that the incubation period was approximately thirty-five days. In spite of early intervention by the Senior Public Health Inspector and myself, which led to a general tightening up of environmental hygiene at the school, the outbreak continued throughout the year and finally spilt over into the surrounding district, where sporadic cases appeared in the late autumn. When, on investigation, it was found that the father of one of the foregoing was employed as a key worker in a food factory in the Cuckfield Urban District, it became necessary

Addendum: Interpretation of figures in Immunisation Table

These figures are not in any way representative of the immunisation state of the child population in the three districts under my supervision. For example, the largest district in the Mid-Sussex Group (Cuckfield Rural) would appear to have the lowest immunisation rate but as this figure does not include primary immunisation and early ' booster ' injections, the majority of which are now carried out by family doctors, no valid comparison can be made between one district and another.

to take immediate steps to deal with the situation in the interests of public health. With the co-operation of the management and of the employee, the latter was requested to cease work for a period of at least six weeks and payment of compensation for loss of earnings was arranged in accordance with the provisions of section 41 of the Public Health Act, 1961.

Sonne Dysentery at a Residential Nursery in the Rural District (Westminster City Council)

In late January two cases of Sonne dysentery were notified in children who had recently been admitted to the Nursery from the London area. The incident was discussed with the matron and nothing further was heard until mid-March, when the family doctor in charge informed me that a child, who had been admitted to the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Sick Children for observation, had been found to be excreting *Shigella sonnei*. Faecal specimens were collected from all the children and staff in the Nursery and, in due course, the Public Health Laboratory reported that eight children and three adults were positive excretors. Arrangements were made for all the staff and children to receive a course of oral Streptomycin and a disinfectant hand rinse was advised for the staff following normal "scrubbing up" procedures. It was also suggested that, in the case of the children, hexachlorophane dusting powder should be used as part of the toilet drill. No further admissions to the Nursery were allowed at this stage.

In due course three consecutive negative specimens were obtained from the original positive excretors, and the Medical Officer to the Nursery was informed that, as far as my department was concerned, there was no reason why the nursery should not reopen. During this incident over forty specimens were collected and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory by the Public Health Department.

Food Poisoning

This case, which was notified by the family doctor, gave a history of severe vomiting following the consumption of tinned fruit. As so often happens the patient, when visited, was found already to have commenced a course of antibiotics and no further action was taken.

Suspected Food Poisoning following an Office Party

The landlord of an inn in the Rural District telephoned my office to inform me that his family and ten members of a large office party from Crawley (which had been held at the inn on the previous evening) had since suffered from severe vomiting, diarrhoea and general malaise.

On making further inquiries certain inconsistencies indicated that the ubiquitous virus of epidemic gastro-enteritis might be the cause of this incident. Several articles of food left from the night before were retained, under refrigeration, pending a bacteriological examination of stool specimens submitted by the landlord and his family. All public catering was discontinued. In due course the Public Health Laboratory reported that all the specimens were negative for organisms of the food poisoning groups which, in itself, suggested that the outbreak was viral in origin.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY

The Unit visited Hurstpierpoint in August and also Cuckfield and Lindfield in September, 1966. In addition to the foregoing the Unit was in attendance at Burgess Hill and Hassocks during the months of January, February, March, April, May, June, July and August, 1966.

I am indebted to Dr. Rigden, the Director, for the following analysis of the figures resulting from the Survey.

	Hurstpierpoint			Cuckfield			Lindfield			Hassocks			Burgess Hill		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Number of persons X-rayed	116	172	288	66	84	150	148	259	407	81	97	178	141	221	362
ABNORMALITIES FOUND:															
Tubercle requiring treatment or close chest clinic supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Tubercle requiring occasional chest clinic supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2
Carcinoma of bronchus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other malignant neoplasms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Non-malignant neoplasms	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Sarcoid	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquired cardio-vascular disease	1	6	7	-	1	1	4	1	5	2	3	5	3	3	6
Pneumonitis, pneumonia, etc.	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	4
Bronchiectasis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary fibrosis (non-T.B.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	-	1
Abnormalities of diaphragm and/or oesophagus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	1	-	1	-	3	3
Pleural effusion (non-T.B.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Other abnormalities	4	1	5	3	3	6	6	-	6	5	5	10	11	8	19
Total abnormalities	5	10	15	4	4	8	16	5	21	11	13	24	19	19	38

Out of a total of 1,385 persons presenting themselves for chest radiography only 4 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were discovered (Hassocks 2 and Burgess Hill 2) and, of these only one required treatment or close chest clinic supervision.

Number (per 1,000 persons X-rayed) with tuberculosis requiring treatment or close chest clinic supervision .. 0.72

Influenza Outbreak at a Boys' Boarding School

In late January a family doctor with responsibilities for the medical care of a Boys' Boarding School in the southern half of the district reported an outbreak of an "influenza-like" illness in the lower school.

On the 4th February I visited the school with the District Public Health Inspector and took blood from two acute cases. This procedure was repeated with the same two boys on the 25th February, the blood samples on both occasions being submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Brighton. On the 11th March the laboratory reported that both pairs of sera taken from the cases referred to above showed a rise of titre in anti-bodies consistent with a diagnosis of infection with influenza virus B. Often influenza is suspected in an area on clinical grounds alone but little attempt is made to identify the virus. I was, therefore, particularly grateful on this occasion to have been given an early warning by the doctor attending the school.

HOUSING

The number of dwellings included in the Slum Clearance Programme submitted to the Ministry was 277. This number has since been increased to 306 and of these only 4 dwellings (all occupied by elderly persons) remained to be dealt with. Of the 106 houses made fit by owners, 41 were the subject of Improvement Grants.

SWIMMING BATHS AND BATHING POOLS

There is only one public swimming pool in the area under my supervision. This open-air pool is situated in the southern half of the district. Mains water is used for filling at the beginning of the season and is treated at the pool by pressure filters, aeration and chlorination.

Samples from the above together with those obtained from swimming pools attached to private schools were submitted for bacteriological examination during the bathing season. In the comparatively rare instances in which samples fell below generally accepted standards advice was given and further samples taken until a satisfactory result was obtained.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

Section 47: This Section provides for the compulsory removal from their homes of elderly, infirm and incapacitated persons, who are not receiving proper care and attention. Such persons are often living on their own under poor and insanitary conditions and although it was not necessary to take formal action under this Section, several cases were investigated during the year.

W.R.V.S. MEALS ON WHEELS SERVICE

During 1966 a total of 6,902 meals was provided, being an increase of 2,241 over the previous year. Since the inception of this service in January, 1962, a total of 21,083 meals has been provided.

Great credit is due to the local W.R.V.S. for the steady expansion of this valuable service.

HOME SAFETY EXHIBITION

With the enthusiastic co-operation of local schools and other agencies the Burgess Hill Urban District Council sponsored a Home Safety Exhibition in November at the Women's Institute Hall. One of the main features of the exhibition was a display of Home Safety posters by local schoolchildren, for which prizes were awarded by the Burgess Hill Council.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

During the year medical examinations were carried out for the following authorities:—

Cuckfield Rural District	2
Cuckfield Urban District	1
Burgess Hill Urban District	—
East Sussex County Council	65

I would like to express my thanks to Mr. Jones, Senior Public Health Inspector, for his help and co-operation in the work of the department and for the particulars which he has supplied for this report. I also wish to record my appreciation to other members of the staff for their loyal support during the year, particularly Miss Everson, my Secretary.

In conclusion I would like to thank members of the Council, particularly the Chairman and members of the Health and General Purposes Committee, for their support and also the officers and staff in other departments for their help during the year.

D. M. RICHARDSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

<i>Medical Officer of Health</i>	.. ..	D. M. RICHARDSON, M.R.C.S. (ENG.), L.R.C.P. (LOND.), D.P.H. (ENG.), D.I.H. (ENG.)
<i>(Also Medical Officer of Health to Cuckfield Urban and Burgess Hill Urban Districts and Medical Officer (Part time) to East Sussex County Council)</i>		
<i>Senior Public Health Inspector</i>	..	F. G. JONES, M.B.E., F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. <i>Qualified Inspector of Meat and other Foods</i>
<i>Deputy Senior Public Health Inspector</i>	R. S. RELF, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. <i>Qualified Inspector of Meat and other Foods</i> <i>Qualified Housing Manager</i> <i>Qualified Building Inspector</i>	
<i>District Public Health Inspectors</i>	..	M. C. LEAL, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. <i>Qualified Inspector of Meat and other Foods</i> (Resigned: 28.6.66) H. SHARP, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. <i>Qualified Inspector of Meat and other Foods</i> (Appointed: 11.7.66) J. F. TUCKER, M.A.P.H.I. <i>Qualified Inspector of Meat and other Foods</i> <i>Qualified Smoke Inspector</i> (Appointed: 30.8.66)
<i>Secretary to the M.O.H.</i>	.. ..	Miss G. L. EVERSON
<i>Clerks to the M.O.H.</i>	.. ..	Miss B. P. RACKHAM Miss S. V. HOLMES
<i>Secretary to the S.P.H.I.</i>	.. ..	Miss I. ROBBINS
<i>Junior Clerk</i>	.. ..	Miss M. DENYER

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Summary of Statistics for the years:

	1964	1965	1966
Area of the District in Acres	68,011	68,011	68,011
Population estimated to middle of year	33,590	34,980	35,470
Rateable Value	£1,085,816 (at 1.4.64)	£1,129,343 (at 1.4.65)	£1,187,023 (at 1.4.66)
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£4,450	£4,675	£4,935
Density of Population (persons per acre)	0.49	0.51	0.52
Number of Houses	10,434	10,516	10,788
Birth Rate (corrected) per 1,000 population	18.00	15.81	14.76
Death Rate (corrected) per 1,000 population	8.24	8.41	8.58
Infant Mortality Rate	10.91	3.98	10.50

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	244	205	449
Illegitimate	14	13	27
Total Live Births	258	218	476

Live Birth Rate per 1000 of the estimated population (crude)	13.42
Live Birth Rate per 1000 of the estimated population (corrected)	14.76
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births	5.67

Still Births					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Legitimate	5	3	8					
Illegitimate	—	—	—					
	—	—	—					
Total Still Births	5	3	8					
	—	—	—					
Still Birth Rate per 1000 (live and still births)	..	..						16.53

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Total Live and Still Births	263	221	484	

Infant Deaths					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age								
Legitimate	2	3	5					
Illegitimate	—	—	—					
	—	—	—					
Total	2	3	5					
	—	—	—					

Infant Mortality Rates:—

(a) All infants per 1000 live births	10.50
(b) Legitimate infants, per 1000 legitimate live births ..	11.14
(c) Illegitimate infants, per 1000 illegitimate live births ..	0.00

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Legitimate	—	1	1					
Illegitimate	—	—	—					
	—	—	—					
Total	—	1	1					
	—	—	—					
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1000 total live births	..							2.10

Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Legitimate	—	1	1					
Illegitimate	—	—	—					
	—	—	—					
Total	—	1	1					
	—	—	—					
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1000 total live births ..								2.10

Perinatal Mortality					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Still Births and Deaths under 1 week	5	4	9					
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1000 total live and still births								
(a) Cuckfield Rural .. .. .	..	..	..					18.59
(b) Mid-Sussex Area .. .. .	..	..	..					23.45

Maternal Mortality

Maternal Deaths (including abortion)	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births ..	0.00

Deaths					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	
All Causes	189	187	376					
Death Rate per 1000 of the population (crude) ..	..	..	..					10.60
Death Rate per 1000 of the population (corrected)	..	..						8.58

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CUCKFIELD RURAL DISTRICT

						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory					—	2
2.	Tuberculosis, other					—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease					—	1
4.	Diphtheria					—	—
5.	Whooping Cough					—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections					—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis					—	—
8.	Measles					—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases					—	—
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach				4	..	4
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus				20	..	3
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast				—	..	7
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus				—	..	—
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms				12	..	19
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia				1	..	1
16.	Diabetes				—	..	2
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system				23	..	32
18.	Coronary disease, angina				53	..	28
19.	Hypertension with heart disease				1	..	2
20.	Other heart disease				27	..	42
21.	Other circulatory disease				5	..	11
22.	Influenza				1	..	2
23.	Pneumonia				5	..	3
24.	Bronchitis				12	..	5
25.	Other diseases of the respiratory system				3	..	—
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum				3	..	1
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea				1	..	1
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis				—	..	—
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate				2	..	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion				—	..	—
31.	Congenital malformations				1	..	2
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases				8	..	10
33.	Motor vehicle accidents				3	..	2
34.	All other accidents				3	..	4
35.	Suicide				1	..	3
36.	Homicide and operations of war				—	..	—
	Totals				189	..	187

MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE CUCKFIELD RURAL DISTRICT

	1965	1966
(i) Diseases of the heart and circulatory system (Coronary disease)	143 (39.83 %) 69 (19.22 %)	169 (44.95 %) 81 (21.54 %)
(ii) Cancer (all sites) (Cancer of Lung and Bronchus) ..	73 (20.33 %) 15 (4.18 %)	69 (18.35 %) 23 (6.12 %)
(iii) Vascular lesions of the nervous system	60 (16.71 %)	55 (14.62 %)
(iv) Respiratory diseases (including tuberculosis) (Respiratory tuberculosis)	36 (10.03 %) Nil	33 (8.78 %) 2 (0.53 %)

CAUSES OF DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR

<i>Cause</i>	<i>Age</i>
1. Intracranial haemorrhage. Childbirth	3 hours
2. Congenital heart disease	4 months
3. Acute raised intracranial pressure. Diffuse cerebral haemorrhage. Gigantic congenital heart disease. (Pul. Atresia V.S.D.)	5 months
4. Pulmonary oedema. Corrected transposition. Congenital heart disease. (Pneumonia. Innominate vein thrombosis)	2 months
5. Hepatic coma from liver failure. Galactosaemia ..	5 months

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

LABORATORY FACILITIES

The following Laboratories are utilised for the examination of specimens:

Public Health Laboratory, Brighton
Cuckfield Hospital Laboratory
Public Analyst's Laboratory at Lewes

I would like to express my thanks to the Directors of the above Laboratories for their assistance, particularly Dr. J. E. Jameson, of the Brighton Public Health Laboratory, for his helpful advice on many occasions.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

Cases of infectious disease are removed by one of the East Sussex County Council's ambulances stationed at Haywards Heath Ambulance Station, Bridge Road, Haywards Heath.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Twenty-six beds are available at the Goddards Green Hospital for the treatment of cases of infectious disease, twelve of these beds are in a cubicle block and the other fourteen in a block consisting of two main wards and side wards.

A table on page 21 gives particulars of admissions during the year.

SMALLPOX

The South-East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board state that cases of smallpox occurring in this district should be sent to the River Hospitals (Long Reach), Dartford, Kent.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

*These Clinics are provided by the Family Planning Association

Infant Welfare Centres:

Ardingly	.. ..	Hapstead Hall	1st and 3rd Thursday Dr. on 3rd Thursday
Balcombe	.. ..	Parish Room	3rd Wednesday
<i>(Weighing Centre only)</i>			
Bolney	.. ..	Rawson Institute	4th Tuesday Dr. each session
Copthorne	.. ..	Village Hall	1st and 3rd Tuesday Dr. on 3rd Tuesday
Crawley Down	.. ..	Village Hall	2nd and 4th Tuesday Dr. on 2nd Tuesday
Horsted Keynes	.. ..	Congregational Hall	3rd Friday Dr. each session
Hurstpierpoint	.. ..	Methodist Hall	1st and 3rd Wednesday Dr. each session
Keymer	.. ..	Congregational Church Hall	2nd and 4th Monday Dr. on 2nd Monday
Scaynes Hill	.. ..	Women's Institute Hall	2nd Thursday
<i>(Weighing Centre only)</i>			
Slaugham	.. ..	Village Hall, Handcross	3rd Monday Dr. each session
West Hoathly	.. ..	Village Hall	1st Tuesday Dr. each session
Cuckfield	.. ..	Congregational Church Hall	2nd Friday
<i>(Weighing Centre only)</i>			
Lindfield	.. ..	Congregational Hall	1st and 3rd Tuesday Dr. on 1st Tuesday

Clinics:

Diphtheria		Village Hall.	3rd Wednesday 2.15 p.m.
Immunisation	..	Hurstpierpoint Village Hall, Crawley Down	2nd Tuesday 2.15 p.m.
Chest		Haywards Heath Hospital Cuckfield Hospital	Every Thursday 9.30 a.m. (by appointment) Thursday 2 p.m. Diagnostic
Orthopaedic		B.R.C.S. (H.Q.), Paddockhall Road, Haywards Heath	Orthopaedist: 2nd Tuesday 10.30 a.m.-1.0 p.m. Physiotherapist: Tuesday 10.30 a.m.-1. 0 p.m. Friday 9.30 a.m.-1. 0 p.m. 2. 0 p.m.-4.30 p.m.
Speech Therapy		E.S.C.C. Clinic, Oaklands, Haywards Heath E.S.C.C. Clinic, Mill Road, Burgess Hill E.S.C.C. Clinic, Royal George Road, Burgess Hill	Tuesday 10 a.m. Friday 10 a.m. (by appointment) Wed. 9.30 a.m.-12.30 p.m. (by appointment) Wed. 1.30 p.m.-4.30 p.m. (by appointment)

Child Guidance	..	East Grinstead:	Every Thursday
		Moat Road	(by appointment)
		Lewes:	Every Wednesday
		Castlegate House	(by appointment)
		Portslade:	Tuesday morning
		Old Shorcham Road	Thursday
Eye Refractions (School Children)	..		(by appointment)
		Burgess Hill:	Every Friday
		E.S.C.C. Clinic,	(by appointment)
		Mill Road	
		Crowborough:	Every Tuesday
		Mead House,	(by appointment)
Dental	..	Beacon Road	
Minor Ailments	..	Haywards Heath	Every Friday morning
		Hospital	(by appointment)
		Sussex Street Clinic,	Alternate Thursday
		Brighton	mornings
			(by appointment)
Cancer Prevention	..		
*Family Planning	..	Haywards Heath:	1st and 3rd Tuesday
		E.S.C.C. Clinic,	6.30 p.m.
		Oaklands	Every Wednesday
			(except 1st) 10 a.m.
			(by appointment)
		Burgess Hill:	2nd and 4th Tuesday
		E.S.C.C. Clinic,	mornings
		Mill Road	1st and 3rd Thursday
			evenings
			(by appointment)
		E.S.C.C. Clinic,	1st and 3rd Wednesday
		Royal George Road	mornings
			2nd and 4th Wednesday
			evenings
			(by appointment)
		East Grinstead:	Every Wednesday morning
		Moat Road	1st, 2nd and 4th
			Wednesday evenings
			(by appointment)

*Sub-Fertility	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Oaklands, Haywards Heath	1st Wednesday 2.15 p.m.-3.30 p.m. Dr. each session (by appointment)
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Venereal Diseases .. Facilities available at Royal Sussex County Hospital,
Brighton

Women ..	Tuesday ..	4.0 p.m.
	Thursday ..	10.0 a.m.
Men ..	Monday ..	4.30 p.m.
	Wednesday ..	10 a.m.
	Thursday ..	2.0 p.m.
Men and	Fridays ..	11.0 a.m.-12 noon
Women ..	New patients by appointment only	

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN PARISHES

Parish	Food Poisoning	Dysentery	Scarlet Fever	Infective Hepatitis	Measles	Whooping Cough	Totals
Albourne	1	1	3	..	5
Ardingly	49	..	49
Balcombe
Bolney	23	..	23
Clayton	1	..	1
Cuckfield Rural	1	..	8	..	10
Fulking	2	..	2
Horsted Keynes
Hurstpierpoint	3	1	11	..	15
Keymer	16	3	19
Lindfield Rural	9	5	..	14
Newtimber
Poynings
Pyecombe
Slaugham	1	..	1
Twineham	22	..	22
West Hoathly
Worth	..	2	1	..	86	1	90
Totals	1	2	6	11	227	4	251

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN AGE GROUPS

Disease	Total cases Notified	Under 1 year	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Food Poisoning ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Dysentery ..	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever ..	6	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	2	-
Infective Hepatitis..	11	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	2	3	-	3	-
Measles ..	227	2	17	31	22	36	106	8	3	2	-	-	2	-
Whooping Cough ..	4	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals ..	251	2	18	33	23	37	112	13	4	5	4	-	7	-

TABLE SHOWING VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1952-1966

Year	Esti- mated Popula- tion	Number of Births						Birth Rate	Number of Deaths			Death Rate	Infants' Deaths			Infant Death Rate	Natural Increase of Births over Deaths
		Legitimate			Illegitimate				M	F	Total		M	F	Total		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total										
1952	29,350	190	195	385	5	12	17	13.70	171	176	347	11.82	6	3	9	22.39	55
1953	25,020	178	150	328	10	4	14	12.72	136	190	326	12.13	4	5	9	26.32	16
1954	25,420	182	151	333	7	9	16	13.73	150	158	308	12.12	-	3	3	8.60	41
1955	25,920	163	145	308	4	7	11	12.30	148	160	308	11.88	4	3	7	21.94	11
1956	26,490	173	150	323	5	3	8	12.50	146	167	313	11.81	4	3	7	21.14	18
1957	27,270	159	166	325	6	4	10	12.28	148	150	298	10.93	-	6	6	17.91	37
1958	27,880	173	202	375	14	3	17	15.46	159	181	340	9.75	4	3	7	17.85	52
1959	28,750	207	191	398	13	6	19	15.51	147	172	319	9.09	4	4	8	19.18	98
1960	29,470	237	226	463	12	4	16	17.38	162	280	442	9.51	5	1	6	12.52	37
1961	30,470	236	240	476	8	4	12	16.66	177	187	364	10.27	2	3	5	10.25	124
1962	30,770	238	240	478	10	12	22	16.90	190	190	380	10.62	8	3	11	22.00	120
1963	31,000	276	224	500	10	11	21	18.49	220	201	421	11.40	3	3	6	11.52	100
1964	33,590	272	258	530	13	7	20	18.00	164	166	330	8.24	2	4	6	10.91	220
1965	34,980	245	225	470	13	20	33	15.81	191	168	359	8.41	1	1	2	3.98	144
1966	35,470	244	205	449	14	13	27	14.76	189	187	376	8.58	2	3	5	10.50	100

TUBERCULOSIS—NEW CASES AND MORTALITY, 1966

Age Groups		New Cases				Deaths			
		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0 - 1	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55	..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65	..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	..	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-
Totals	..	3	1	-	-	-	2	-	-

COMPARATIVE TUBERCULOSIS STATISTICS, 1945-66

Year	New Cases						Deaths						Number on Register at end of Year					
	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary		
	M		Total	M		Total	M		Total	M		Total	M		Total	M		Total
	F			F			F			F			F			F		
1945	16	15	31	3		3	6		5	1		1	55	47	102	22	27	49
1946	9	3	12	2		10	3		1	1		3	58	47	105	23	35	58
1947	13	11	24	3		5	4		4	1		1	62	51	113	25	35	60
1948	12	9	21	2		4	7		5	1		1	59	51	110	27	34	61
1949	23	8	31	5		8	6		1	1		1	73	56	129	30	36	66
1950	13	11	24	3		6	1		1	1		1	81	58	139	30	33	63
1951	17	12	29	1		4	2		1	1		1	85	66	151	27	36	63
1952	8	15	23	2		8	1		2	1		1	87	78	165	29	40	69
1953	9	2	11	9		9	1		1	1		1	78	69	147	25	37	62
1954	4	1	5	1		1	1		1	1		1	70	58	128	14	18	32
1955	7	6	13	1		3	2		1	1		1	71	58	129	13	20	33
1956	11	6	17	1		4	1		2	1		1	80	61	141	10	23	33
1957	5	2	7	2		2	1		1	1		1	79	59	138	9	13	22
1958	8	5	13	1		1	1		1	1		1	94	71	165	10	12	22
1959	6	1	7	1		1	1		1	1		1	96	70	166	11	13	24
1960	3	4	7	1		1	1		1	1		1	95	76	171	11	11	22
1961	5	1	6	1		1	2		1	1		1	97	74	171	12	11	23
1962	2	4	6	1		1	1		1	1		1	96	77	173	11	12	23
1963	3	5	8	1		1	1		1	1		1	96	75	171	9	10	19
1964	2	1	3	1		1	1		1	1		1	89	61	150	7	11	18
1965	5	1	6	1		1	1		1	1		1	89	65	154	7	11	18
1966	3	1	4	1		1	1		2	1		1	87	62	149	7	11	18

GODDARDS GREEN HOSPITAL, HASSOCKS

I am indebted to the Matron for the following particulars of cases admitted during the year:—

Disease	Cuckfield Rural District	Cuckfield Urban District	Burgess Hill Urban District	Other Districts	Total
Diarrhoea	1	—	—	—	1
Streptococcal Throat	—	1	—	—	1
Vincent's Angina	—	1	—	—	1
Tonsillitis	—	1	—	—	1
Bronchitis	—	—	—	1	1
Asthma	—	—	—	1	1
Influenza	1	—	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever	3	—	—	—	3
Measles	—	2	—	1	3
Rubella	1	1	—	—	2
Chickenpox	1	—	—	1	2
Mumps	1	—	—	4	5
Erysipelas	—	1	—	—	1
Glandular Fever	—	—	—	1	1
Infective Hepatitis	2	1	—	—	3
Jaundice	1	—	—	—	1
Scabies	1	—	—	—	1
Psoriasis	—	—	—	1	1
Dermatitis	—	—	—	1	1
Herpes Zoster	1	—	—	—	1
Post-operative Prostatectomy	—	—	—	1	1
Genito Urinary	2	—	—	43	45
Varicose Ulcers	3	—	—	22	25
Convalescence (Accident)	—	1	—	—	1
Tuberculosis	1	1	—	18	20
Tuberculosis and Diabetes	—	—	—	1	1
Total	19	10	—	96	125

The Cubicle Block allowed twenty-four different diseases, observation cases or diseases with complications, to be dealt with.

CASES ADMITTED TO FOREDOWN HOSPITAL, PORTSLADE

Disease					Cuckfield Rural District	Cuckfield Urban District	Burgess Hill Urban District	Total
Mild Virus Meningitis	..	..	..	..	1	-	-	1
Observation Meningitis	..	..	..	..	-	-	1	1
Mumps/Meningitis	..	..	..	..	-	1	-	1
Encephalitis (Post Measles)	..	..	..	..	1	-	-	1
Observation Glandular Fever	..	..	..	..	-	1	-	1
Sonne Dysentery	..	..	..	..	2	-	-	2
Diarrhoea and Vomiting	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	4
Persistent Vomiting	..	..	..	..	-	-	1	1
Measles	..	..	..	..	1	-	1	2
Rubella	..	..	..	..	1	-	-	1
Mild Virus Infection	..	..	..	..	1	-	-	1
Stridor	..	..	..	..	-	-	1	1
Migraine	..	..	..	..	1	-	-	1
Quinsy	..	..	..	..	-	-	1	1
Total					9	4	6	19

REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Mr. F. G. Jones, Senior Public Health Inspector, has furnished the following report on the sanitary supervision of the District.

WATER SUPPLY

(a) Public Supplies

The district is extremely well supplied with piped water from the public mains and private sources. Out of a total of 11,312 houses and shops, 11,251 have a piped supply into the premises; this gives a percentage of approximately 99.

The following table shows the position with regard to the number of houses and shops with a piped supply, in each parish:—

Parish	No. of premises	Premises with piped supply	
		No.	Estimated population
Albourne	207	205	665
Ardingly	485	485	1,666
Balcombe	542	538	1,762
Bolney	374	372	1,252
Clayton	594	594	2,248
Cuckfield Rural	786	783	2,278
Fulking	111	99	334
Horsted Keynes	447	447	1,271
Hurstpierpoint	1,813	1,805	6,105
Keymer	1,907	1,907	5,907
Lindfield Rural	566	566	1,902
Newtimber	43	43	153
Poynings	107	105	312
Pyecombe	89	89	384
Slaugham	700	697	1,988
Twineham	93	93	296
West Hoathly	548	548	2,089
Worth	1,900	1,875	5,190
Totals ..	11,312	11,251	35,802

During the year samples were taken from each of the public supplies for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination.

Supply	Bacteriological	Chemical
Brighton Corporation	1	—
Mid-Sussex Water Company (including Weir Wood)	14	1
East Surrey Water Company (Part of Worth Parish)	3	1

(i) All public supplies are sampled at regular intervals for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis.

(ii) The Authority or Companies responsible for the piped supply carry out monthly bacteriological examination on the raw water. All waters are chlorinated after filtration.

(iii) None of the supplies is liable to plumbo-solvent action.

(iv) **Clappers Lane, Fulking.** During the year the mains extension to part of this area was completed and the properties with unfit supplies are in the process of being connected.

(b) Private Supplies

During the year 16 samples were taken for bacteriological examination and one for chemical analysis. The samples taken refer to the supplies serving 131 dwellings and 5 dairy farms. One dwelling was found to have an unfit supply in addition to the two dwellings outstanding from the previous year.

The position with regard to the unfit supplies is as follows:—

No. of dwellings connected to the mains	6
No. of dwellings with unsatisfactory supplies outstanding ..	4

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA

Total number of inspections under Public Health and Housing Acts including Improvement Grants and Certificates of Disrepair ..	1,394
Infectious disease (including food poisoning) – No. of visits	77
Water Supplies –	37
Rats and Mice –	2,394
Flies and Vermin –	236
Drainage –	180
Factories – No. of inspections	47
Shops Act – No. of visits	21
Inns, Hotels and Licensed Clubs –	34
Food Shops and Catering Establishments	260
Schools (Catering) –	27
Swimming Pools –	10
Agricultural Premises –	3
Piggeries and Poultry Farms –	60
Waste Food Order	15
Milk Supply –	21
Noise Abatement –	46
Smoke and Dust Abatement –	77
Clean Air Act –	12
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises –	275
Animal Boarding Establishments –	15
Air Pollution Recording –	147
Petroleum Regulations –	108
Hairdressers' and Barbers' Establishments –	36
Moveable Dwellings –	52
Total	5,584

MILK SUPPLY

Nine samples of retailed milk were examined for the presence of tuberculosis, all of which were negative.

School Milks

All the schools are supplied with pasteurised milk.

FOOD INSPECTION

During the year the following foods were condemned as unfit for human consumption:—

From Wholesale Stores	Canned Fruit	355 tins
	Canned Vegetables ..	157 „
From Retail Stores	Canned Fruit	33 tins
	Canned Vegetables ..	24 „
	Canned Meat	6 „
	Canned Soup	2 „
	Canned Fish	5 „
	Canned Milk	3 „
	Pork	11lbs.
	Beef	60lbs.
	Prawns	10lbs.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955, and FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

The number and classification of food premises in the area is as follows:—

	Number of premises			
	Total No.	Fitted to comply with Reg. 16	To which Reg. 19 applies	Fitted to comply with Reg. 19
Catering Establishments	76	76	76	76
Schools				
(Private and State) ..	32	32	32	32
Grocers' Shops	68	68	68	68
Sweet Shops	16	16	—	—
Butchers' Shops	17	17	17	17
Greengrocers' Shops ..	11	10	11	9
Confectioners' Shops ..	11	11	11	11
Wet Fish Shops	2	2	2	2
Fried Fish Shops	1	1	1	1
Mobile Fish Shops	1	1	1	1
Mobile Fried Fish Shops	1	1	1	1
Wholesale Stores	2	2	2	2
Totals	238	237	222	220

During the year particular attention has been paid to premises in which food is handled and sold.

The following table shows the number and type of food premises visited, together with number of notices served and complied with:—

Type of premises visited	Number of inspections	Number of notices served	Number of notices complied with
Groceries and Provisions ..	83	11	10
Greengrocers	25	6	3
Confectioners	20	4	4
Bakers	22	4	4
Butchers	25	4	2
Fishmongers	8	3	1
Bakehouses	5	2	2
Cafes and Restaurants ..	47	2	2
Ice-cream Premises	21	—	—
Mobile Shops	4	—	—
Public Houses and Off Licences	34	6	3
Schools (Private)	16	1	1
Schools (State).. .. .	11	1	1
Totals ..	321	44	33

Generally speaking, the standard of hygiene in the premises visited was found to be reasonable. Particular attention was paid to the personal hygiene of staff handling food as this is the very essence of food hygiene. This is indicated in the next table by the number of notices served requesting “ Wash hands ” labels to be displayed in or near sanitary accommodation. Also, within the context of the advisory role of the public health inspector, at the request of the management the staff of a large new supermarket will be given talks on food hygiene.

The rapid extension of the use of frozen foods, together with the appropriate cabinet, has been a feature of recent times and to the casual observer this will appear to be the ‘ end all ’ of food hygiene, but to the trained observer the disadvantages and dangers become all too apparent, e.g. the appearance of mould, which will grow in temperatures above 18 degrees F.. Bearing this in mind the temperatures of frozen food and ice-cream cabinets were taken and in one instance the temperature was found to be above the requisite range of 0-5 degrees F. (actually it was 28 degrees F.). It so happened that the food was salvaged as “ defrosting ” had not taken place.

In addition, the attention of the proprietor is drawn to the manufacturers’ handling code which includes—

- (a) Regular servicing of cabinet.
- (b) Temperature to be checked daily and under no circumstances shall the temperature be more than 5 degrees F. below the load line.
- (c) Cabinet to be kept defrosted.
- (d) The contents should never be stacked above the load line.
- (e) Stocks should be rotated.
- (f) Never sell re-frozen stock.

Six samples of ice-cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory and were classified as Grade 1, which is very satisfactory.

The following table shows the number of repairs and improvements to food premises requested:—

		<i>Remedied</i>
Provide adequate first aid materials (waterproof dressing)	9	9
Renew defective wash-hand basin	3	3
Provide new wash-hand basin	6	6
Provide " Wash hands " notices	17	17
Renew defective water closet pan	1	1
Repair or renew defective water closet seat	2	2
Repair or renew defective water closet cistern	1	1
Cleanse, repair and redecorate floors, walls, ceilings and fitments.	44	42
Provide adequate sealed receptacles for wastes	3	3
Provide nailbrush, soap and towel	7	7
Provide satisfactory food storage	1	1

Poultry Dressing and Packing

A food hygiene Code of Practice " Poultry Dressing and Packing " was, a few years ago, issued jointly by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. This was found necessary, as in recent years there has been a very great development in the production and marketing of dressed poultry, and new packing stations have been established in many areas to meet the demand.

All premises where poultry is dressed and packed are subject to inspection by the local authority under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the premises and procedures must comply with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960.

The number of table poultry now being produced in this area makes it impracticable for our inspectors to examine every bird or carcass; the alternative recommended by the Ministry of Health is to encourage a system of scrutiny by the staff under a general oversight by our inspectors. Up to quite recently it has not been possible to deal with this aspect of food inspection but with the appointment of an additional inspector visits have been made to the four larger establishments, two of which deal exclusively with turkeys to a figure of around 25,000; three of the establishments make use of deep freeze facilities. It is interesting to note that no evidence of disease has been found and the standard of hygiene was, in general, satisfactory.

Local Authority Schools

Inspections have been carried out of the 19 schools and the conditions found under this heading were in the main very satisfactory. The only item needing to be brought to the attention of the County Medical Officer of Health was the unsatisfactory food storage at one school, where it was found that meat, delivered twice weekly, was kept in an external safe open to contamination from dust. In seven instances no waterproof dressings were available but upon re-visiting these had been provided.

Private Schools

Six private schools have been visited and in five the outstanding defects had been remedied, as follows:—

No. of schools—kitchen floor repaired	2
„ —food preparation tables provided with impervious tops	3
„ —kitchen wall plaster repaired	1
„ —waterproof dressings provided	2
„ —new sink provided	1
„ —bread store provided	1

At one college the anticipated extensive improvements to the kitchen and stores were completed, as were also the kitchen staff canteen and toilets.

Homes (for the Elderly) registered under Section 37 of the National Assistance Act, 1948

In all, five homes are registered and all have been inspected under the above regulations. Two are administered by the East Sussex County Council and the remainder by various organisations. The conditions found were satisfactory.

Other Establishments

Two other establishments, a remand home and a youth centre, were visited; the conditions prevailing were found to be very satisfactory and complied with the standard required under the regulations.

No. of Food Premises registered under Section 16

No. of premises used for the sale of ice-cream	104
No. of rooms used for the preparation of sausages	7
No. of rooms used for the preparation of meat by cooking ..	5

In all, 84 visits were made to the above registered premises and generally the conditions found were satisfactory.

General

During the year ten food complaints were reported to the Committee; eight of these concerned foreign bodies in food and two were complaints of mould. In eight cases warning letters were sent to the firms concerned and in two cases it was necessary to prosecute. Fines imposed, together with costs, amounted to £31 16s. 0d.

HOUSING

Action taken during the year was as follows:—

Housing Act, 1957

No. of houses rendered fit informally	44
" "—undertaking cancelled	1

The following major works of improvement and repair were carried out during the year under Improvement Grants, General Housing and Public Health:—

No. of houses—connected to the sewer	13
" —drainage systems renewed or improved ..	15
" —drained to septic tank and filter	7
" —drained to septic tank or cesspool	3
" —chemical or earth closets replaced by water closets	10
" —bathrooms provided	67
" —hot water systems installed	71
" —ventilated foodstores provided	50
" —new solid floors replacing damp or defective floors	37
" —dampness in walls abated	29
" —additional lighting and ventilation	10
" —roofs repaired	8
" —boarded floors renewed (dry rot)	7
" —internal water closets provided	67
" —separate mains water service laid on ..	8

House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959

Housing Acts 1961 and 1964—Improvement Grants

(a) Discretionary Grants

The first application was approved in April, 1951, and at the 31st December, 1966, the total number of dwellings in respect of which applications have been received was 1,037. This has entailed 13,081 inspection visits, many of which were carried out prior to reporting to Committee and the remainder during the time work was in progress and after completion. The 1,037 dwellings were dealt with as follows:—

No. of dwellings—applications approved	..	..	..	969
„ —applications not approved	..	..	..	21
„ —applications withdrawn before approval	..			43
„ —applications awaiting Committee's decision				4
				<hr/> 1,037 <hr/>

Of the 969 dwellings in respect of which applications were approved, applications involving 19 dwellings were subsequently withdrawn, making a net total of 950 dwellings. The position with regard to these 950 dwellings is as follows:—

No. of dwellings—works completed and grant paid	..	..	890
„ —works in hand	..	..	60

The total amount of grants approved as at 31st December, 1966, was £269,147, and the amount paid out to owners on completion or by instalments as the work proceeded was £245,185. The annual totals are as follows:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of dwellings</i>		<i>Grants approved</i>		<i>Grants paid</i>	
			£		£	
1951	..	2	..	444	..	444
1952	..	—	..	—	..	—
1953	..	4	..	1,195	..	—
1954	..	25	..	5,660	..	1,007
1955	..	97	..	19,251	..	8,985
1956	..	52	..	17,239	..	16,655
1957	..	88	..	20,602	..	21,394
1958	..	75	..	19,332	..	19,820
1959	..	125	..	30,101	..	22,359
1960	..	68	..	26,593	..	26,030
1961	..	61	..	17,585	..	19,786
1962	..	51	..	15,404	..	16,121
1963	..	71	..	19,968	..	19,286
1964	..	132	..	40,934	..	22,689
1965	..	75	..	22,010	..	28,728
1966	..	43	..	12,829	..	21,881
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Totals	..	969	..	269,147	..	245,185

In 35 instances, following the completion of works, the dwellings were sold and the appropriate portion of the grants repaid.

Tenancies

The occupancy of the 950 dwellings approved for grant aid and where works have been completed or are in progress, is as follows:—

No. of dwellings—owner occupied	..	..	364 (38.31 %)
„ —agricultural tenancies	..	..	238 (25.05 %)
„ —other tenancies	..	..	348 (36.64 %)

It is of interest to note that the percentage of tenanted dwellings remains at around 61 %, whereas national statistics indicate a predominance of owner-occupied properties receiving grant aid.

(b) Standard Grants

No. of dwellings—applications approved 81

Grants amounting to £7,890 have been paid in respect of 75 properties and in 40 instances the grant was less than the maximum allowed under the Act.

In five instances, following the completion of works, the dwellings were sold and the appropriate portion of the grants repaid.

The amenities provided in the 75 dwellings improved are summarised as follows:—

No. of dwellings provided with bath	..	..	..	..	56
„ „ lavatory basin	..	..	..	..	67
„ „ hot water system	..	..	..	..	72
„ „ internal water closet	..	..	..	..	49
„ „ ventilated foodstore	..	..	..	..	40

Of the 75 dwellings improved 28 were provided with all five amenities.

Tenancies

No. of dwellings—owner occupied	..	..	..	..	45
„ —agricultural tenancies	..	..	..	..	8
„ —other tenancies	..	..	..	..	28

General

Of the 950 dwellings approved for discretionary grants many were in need of repair under the Housings Acts; in fact 69 were placed in category ‘ 5 ’ of the Housing Survey as being incapable of being rendered fit at a reasonable cost. A further 343 were placed in category ‘ 3 ’ as being in need of repair but capable of being rendered fit at a reasonable cost.

One is apt to think in these cases only of the more spectacular side of the work—for instance, the provision of a bath with hot and cold water supply and proper disposal arrangements—and overlook the work necessary in order that on completion the house is in fact in a good state of repair.

Whilst it is impracticable in this report to itemise all repair work the following may be of interest:—

(a) Drainage and Sanitary Accommodation

301 dwellings formerly drained to cesspools, which frequently overflowed to the extent of giving rise to a statutory nuisance, were provided with modern septic tank and filter plants. 768 houses which relied on external conveniences (of which 221 were either chemical or pail closets) now have internally approached water closets with proper flushing facilities.

(b) Dampness

553 dwellings were found to have damp (and usually defective) solid floors, whilst 258 had serious dampness in external walls. These were remedied, the former by new waterproof floors, the latter by the insertion of damp-proof courses, the provision of cavity walls or other works.

(c) Lighting and Ventilation

264 dwellings had natural lighting and ventilation well below acceptable standards. The rectification of this state of affairs—either by an enlarged or an additional window—together with the provision of modern amenities, has the effect of turning the definition ‘ house ’ into ‘ home ’.

(d) Conversion/New dwelling units

25 new units of accommodation were provided from former outbuildings and 21 existing dwellings were each converted into two or more units of accommodation. On the other hand, mainly because of restricted size in 15 cases, a single unit resulted from the adaptation of a former pair.

During the early part of 1966 a letter was received from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government stating their intention to review the legislation

concerning improvement grants and we were asked to supply the following information for each of the years 1963, 1964 and 1965 separately:—

- (a) Number of applications received
- (b) Number of applications not approved
- (c) Number of applications approved but not yet taken up.

Also included in the Ministry's letter was a request for information on each application as to the cost of improvements, the amount approved and the type of works included in the application. In all, particulars in respect of 310 applications were typed and forwarded to the Ministry.

Resulting from the survey carried out in 1963/64, 364 dwellings were found to be without modern amenities. As a result of writing to owners, of this number 152 have received improvement grants and a further 16 were improved without grant aid.

The following summary shows the position in Defined Areas as at 31st December, 1966:—

Area	No. of dwellings surveyed	Number of dwellings						
		Without amenities		Grants approved since survey		Tenant not interested	To which the Act applies	Amenities provided without grant
		Ten.	O/Occ.	Ten.	O/Occ.			
Hurstpierpoint								
(a) Western Road	74	32	8	3	10	9	20	1
(b) Cuckfield Road	43	15	7	6	4	6	3	1
(c) Manor Road	33	32	1	26	1	—	—	6
(d) High Street (Ribbetts Cotts. and 161-175)	13	13	—	9	—	—	*4	—
(e) College Lane	30	10	8	2	5	2	6	—
Hassocks								
Parklands Road	57	25	14	2	3	7	16	2
Ardingly								
High Street and Little London	42	10	16	3	2	4	3	1
Horsted Keynes								
Station Road } Lewes Road } Church Lane and } Leighton Villas }	35	4	5	1	2	3	—	—
Balcombe								
London Road	5	5	—	5	—	—	Area completed	—
Crawley Down								
Bowers Place	17	6	8	—	7	2	4	—
Copthorne								
(a) New Town and Brook Hill	33	25	—	25	—	—	Area completed	—
(b) Church Lane	33	14	5	4	4	2	8	1
Turners Hill								
Village area	94	24	21	3	4	9	12	2
Handcross								
Horsham Road	36	14	5	1	3	5	8	1
Staplefield								
Holly, Somerton and Taunton Cotts.	7	7	—	—	—	—	7	—
Village area	9	—	9	—	5	—	—	—
Totals	561	236	107	90	50	49	91	15

Note: * Action by owner delayed pending position of new road.

Slum Clearance Programme

The number of dwellings included in the programme submitted to the Ministry was 277. This number has since been increased to 306. The following is an analysis of the present position:—

(I) Statutory action—Houses dealt with under Section II Housing Act, 1936, and Section 16 Housing Act, 1957.

(a)	No. of dwellings—undertakings not to be used for human habitation	85
(b)	„ —subject to Demolition Orders	17
		<hr/> 102 <hr/>

The position with regard to the above 102 dwellings is as follows:—

(a) Dwellings subject to Undertakings

No. of dwellings still occupied	2
„ made fit (Improvement Grant)	29
„ made fit by owners	15
„ demolished by owners	15
„ used for other than human habitation	3
„ untenanted	21

(b) Dwellings subject to Demolition Orders

No. of dwellings still occupied	Nil
„ demolished	15
„ made fit	2
	<hr/> 102 <hr/>

(II) Houses dealt with informally

No. of dwellings demolished in lieu of formal action	18
„ made fit by owners	106
„ taken out of programme—works carried out bringing dwellings out of this category	61
„ closed and used for other purposes	13
„ untenanted	2
	<hr/> 200 <hr/>

Total number of houses dealt with formally or informally, 302.

It will be seen that a further four dwellings remain to be dealt with to complete the programme. The position with regard to these cottages is that they are all occupied by elderly or old persons.

Of the 106 houses made fit by owners, improvement grants were approved in 41 instances.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

In all, 52 inspections were made, 14 of which were in connection with itinerant caravan dwellers.

BATHING POOLS

There is one pool open to the general public in the area and seven sited at schools. In addition, bathing takes place in two large ponds and one river. Eight samples were taken for bacteriological examination, two of which were unsatisfactory and concerned one pool. Upon investigation it was found that the unsatisfactory samples were the result of inadequate chlorination. This was remedied and all subsequent samples taken were satisfactory.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957

The nine premises licensed under the above Order have been inspected and it was found that in two instances the keeping of pigs had been discontinued and in one other case it was found that whilst continuing to operate, the actual boiling plant and some of the piggeries were located within the adjoining Authority's district. This licensee was referred to that authority and the applicant informed accordingly.

At all the premises visited the boiler plant, vats and bins were in accordance with existing licences and conditions generally were satisfactory. The premises visited varied from the keeping of 130 to 3,000 pigs.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The progress of work under the Act was slow until, following my report the Council appointed an additional Public Health Inspector, and since August 119 registered premises out of a total of 179 have received a general inspection.

As a result of these inspections 140 contraventions of the Act were found. These are analysed as follows:—

Cleanliness	20
Overcrowding	1
Temperature	23
Lighting	8
Sanitary conveniences	25
Washing facilities	27
Clothing accommodation	4
Seats (Sedentary Workers)	1
Floors, passages and stairs	16
Fencing exposed parts of machinery	1
First Aid—General provision	14
	<hr/> 140 <hr/>

There were no prosecutions during the year and as regards accidents only two were reported, one being burns as a result of an explosion and the other an injured hand.

Annual Report. As required by the Ministry of Labour the following report has been forwarded:—

TABLE A—Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	No. of premises registered during the year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	3	40	18
Retail Shops	22	111	85
Wholesale shops, warehouses .	2	3	—
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens ..	4	20	13
Fuel storage depots	—	5	3
Totals ..	31	179	119

TABLE B

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises .. 275

TABLE C—Analysis of Persons Employed in registered premises by workplace

Class of workplace						Number of persons employed
Offices	..	..	..	..	..	298
Retail Shops	..	..	..	..	..	373
Wholesale departments, warehouses	..	..	..	..	..	63
Catering establishments open to the public	..	..	..	..	..	69
Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	44
Fuel storage depots	..	..	..	..	..	16
						863
Total males						385
Total females						478

TABLE D—Exemptions

Action required to be taken arising from applications for exemption in respect of:—

Space	} None
Temperature	
Sanitary Conveniences	
Washing Facilities	

INFESTATION

236 visits were made, as a result of which the following treatment was carried out:—

No. of premises treated for fly infestation	..	..	..	30
„ „ cockroaches	..	..	..	1
„ „ ants	..	..	..	4
„ „ beetles	..	..	..	4
„ „ fleas	..	..	..	2

During the year four extensive fly infestations, one at a Council refuse tip and the other three at poultry farms, caused a great deal of trouble and it was necessary to take statutory action where the poultry farms were concerned.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

In all, 77 visits were made.

FACTORIES

During the year 47 visits were made and no statutory action was found to be necessary.

1. INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	3	3	5	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) to which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	96	44	3	—
(iii) Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	99	47	8	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	5	4	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	—	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	8	6	—	1	—

OUTWORK (Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of work	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 133 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending list to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel—						
Making, etc. ..	20	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and washing	—	—	—	—	—	—

HAIRDRESSERS' AND BARBERS' ESTABLISHMENTS

A survey was made of the thirteen hairdressers' and barbers' establishments in the area, including the mobile hairdresser who operates in the northern part of the district, with reference to the Byelaws made under the Public Health Act, 1961.

Conditions in general, cleanliness in particular, were found to be satisfactory. At two establishments it was found necessary to draw the occupiers' attention to the following:—

No. of covered receptacles to be provided for hair clippings, neck wool, etc.	2
No. of defective wash basins	1
No. of premises—walls and ceilings in need of cleansing and decoration	1
Upon reinspection all of the above items had been remedied.	

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Under Section 10 (chimney heights) of the above Act, three applications were received and in each case the applicants agreed to increase the height of the chimney to our requirements. Under Section 3 of the Act, four applications were received and approved.

NATIONAL SURVEY OF AIR POLLUTION

The semi-automatic sampling units are stationed at Balcombe, one in the centre of the village and the other on the outskirts, away from habitation. Visits are made weekly and titrations made to ascertain the amount of sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere, whilst the filter pads are examined by reflectometer to measure solid matter in the atmosphere. The information is passed on to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

RODENT CONTROL

One operative (with a small van) is employed and the number of private dwellings treated last year showed an increase on the previous year (334 compared to 253).

In the case of trade premises the cost of treatment is recovered; accounts for the year under review amounted to £70 7s. 6d.

Sewage disposal works, refuse tips and other Council properties are visited quarterly and where necessary treated. The cost of this is allocated to the appropriate account and amounted to approximately £145.

Details of inspections and treatments by the Rodent Operator are appended under the three classifications. In addition, of course, the Public Health Inspectors during the course of routine visits to various premises—particularly food premises—are concerned to know if infestations exist and if so that action is taken.

Private Dwellings

No. of dwellings surveyed, or visited as a result of notification . .	346
„ „ where treatment was carried out	334
Total number of treatments carried out to private dwellings . .	392
Total number of visits to private dwellings	1,563

Business Premises

No. of food shops surveyed, or visited as a result of notification .	6
„ „ where treatment was carried out	6
„ catering establishments (including hotels and schools) surveyed, or visited as a result of notification	22
„ catering establishments where treatment was carried out . .	21
„ other premises surveyed, or visited as a result of notification . .	17
„ other premises where treatment was carried out	15
„ farms surveyed, or visited as a result of notification	96
„ farms where infestations were found { In survey 27 }	31
„ „ { By notification 4 }	
„ farms where treatment was carried out	4
Total number of treatments carried out at business premises . .	59
Total number of visits to business premises	361

Council Property (Sewage Works, Refuse Tips, etc.)

Refuse tips in particular are attractive to rats and it is difficult to keep them entirely rat free. The permanent “ Warfarin ” baiting points, however, have been effective in preventing any large-scale build-up between main treatments.

Test-baiting of Sewers

During November the test-baiting of sewers was carried out in the following areas:—Hassocks, Keymer, Scaynes Hill, Horsted Keynes, Pease Pottage, Handcross, Turners Hill, Crawley Down, Copthorne and Pound Hill.

The total number of manholes tested was 95 and in all cases “no take” was recorded. The sewers in these areas can therefore be considered free from rat infestation.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Following my report in 1965 on the conditions prevailing in public convenieces in the district, the Council decided to increase the payment to the Parish Councils and to provide cleansing equipment and materials.

Many inspections have been made since that date and all the conveniences have been inspected and with three exceptions all have been maintained satisfactorily.

DETAILS OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED

Overflowing cesspools	..	..	..	..	5
Drainage	..	..	..	..	12
Housing defects	..	..	..	..	9
Rats and mice	..	..	..	..	469
Fly infestation	..	..	..	..	9
Unsatisfactory living conditions	..	..	..	..	2
Sanitary accommodation	..	..	..	..	2
Keeping of pigs or poultry	..	..	..	..	6
Dust and smoke nuisance	..	..	..	..	5
Noise nuisance	..	..	..	..	5
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	20
					<hr/> 544 <hr/>

